Numb. 8359.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday September 1. to Tuesday September 4. 1744.

Conſtantinople, July 19.

ADVICE has been received from the Frontiers of Perſia, that the Seraskier Achmet Baſhaw, of Cars, was marched out of that City with the Army under his Command, and had poſted and retrenched himſelf under the Cannon of the Place, in Expectation of the Enemy's Approach, who was then advanced, to the Number of 200,000 Men, as far as Uſquitiſé in the Province of Revan, and was ſoon expected to be near Cars, from whence it is but ten Days March; ſo that it is generally believed that an Engagement muſt have enſued; and if ſo, we may in very few Days expect to hear the Iſſue.

Vienna, Auguſt 22. The Night before laſt Prince Lobcowitz's Aid de Camp, having been diſpatched from the Queen's Army in the Eccleſiaſtical State, with ſeveral Colours and Standards taken from the Enemy at Velletri, brought with them the News of the late Advantages gained there, which conſiſt of the following Particulars: General Brown having taken a Round of 15 Italian Miles with 4000 Foot, amongſt which was a ſelect Body of Lycanians, and of 2000 Horſe, ſurpriſed, lying before the Town and unmounted, three Regiments of Spaniſh Horſe, La Reine, Bourbon, and another, totally defeated them, took their Standards, and 1000 Horſes: After this Succeſs, they entred the Town itſelf, and had a like Advantage over four Regiments of Foot, the King and the Duke of Modena eſcaping with the greateſt Difficulty, by the Means of a Reinforcement ſent by M. de Gages, who, in the mean while, ſuſtained upon the Heights two falſe Attacks from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, which coſt the latter 600 Men. The Affair would have been much more compleat on the Side of M. Brown, had General Linden, with a Party of Horſe, arrived at the ſame Moment, by another Route, at Velletri. As it is, the Spaniſh Cavalry is nearly deſtroyed, for the Horſes that could not be carried off, were hamſtringed; and beſides thoſe belonging to the three Regiments above-mentioned, the Stables of the Town were full of all Sorts of Equipages. The Loſs of the Spaniards is 3000 Men. There are 87 Officers Priſoners, moſt of them, as is ſaid, Iriſh; and amongſt theſe Priſoners there are a Brigadier General, and M. Mariani, who had the Second Command in the Enemy's Army. General Novati, who was ſearching the Houſe of the Duke of Modena, where his Highneſs was ſuppoſed to have been concealed, was forgotten in the Retreat, and left a Priſoner in the Hands of the Spaniards.

Vienna, Auguſt 22, *N. S.* The Queen returned the Night before laſt from Presburg, fully ſatisfied with the Zeal of the Hungarians. The Pruſſians are advanced from Sileſia by Braunow to Jarowitz, to German Miles from Konigſgratz, to the Number of ſeven Regiments of Foot, and eight Regiments of Horſe, with ſome Artillery. On the other Side of Bohemia, General Bathiani has turned to Caaden; and we hear that the Saxon Troops are aſſembling at Zwickaw, Chemnitz and Fridberg. Within theſe few Days ſeveral Pruſſian Deſerters, as well Horſe as Foot, have arrived here.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Otterſdorff in the County of Baden, Auguſt 25, *N. S.*

ON the 15th Inſtant our Army marched from Vingerſen to Wirſcheim behind the River Sor, and incamped there, being a Situation proper for covering our Bridges, and diſappointing any Deſigns of the Enemy upon the Briſgau and Fribourg.

General Nadaſti, who had repulſed the Duke of Harcourt at Sabern, was ordered to return to the Army, which was prepared, and in a Condition to give Battle to the Enemy, even after their Junction.

The 16th we had Advice that a Part of the Enemy's Army had paſſed the Canal of Molſheim, and incamped over-againſt Strasbourg, and that the reſt was to follow the next Day.

The 17th we learnt that the Enemy was in Motion towards our Right Wing, marching along the Cauſey, and approaching towards Haguenau.

The 18th and 19th we had a falſe Alarm of their marching towards our Left Wing, tho' it appeared afterwards to be only a Motion to cover their Foragers. Hereupon however we thought proper to extend our Right Wing, in order to inlarge our Front, whilſt our Left Wing continued in the ſame Poſition upon the River Sor. In the mean while we had Advice that the Enemy was forming upon our Right, with a Deſign to attack us the next Morning. Accordingly our Army was put at Day-break in Order of Battle, waiting quietly for the Enemy, who however did not ſtir; but, upon our Left Wing's advancing towards him, retreated, and incamped

(Price Two-Pence.)

incamped two Leagues ſrom us. On our Part the Reſolution being taken to repaſs the Rhine, in order to defend our own Country againſt the King of Pruſſia; and it not being judged convenient to attack the Enemy in his advantageous Camp, we ſent away our Baggage to Druſenheim, and from thence, on the 21ſt, to the Bank of the Rhine, whilſt our Army kept its Poſt, and offered Battle to the Enemy all that Day, and till Three of the Clock the next Morning. Then we began our March, and paſſed the River Motter upon four Bridges. The Infantry lined the Banks of that River, from Rhorweiller to Biſchweiller, and the Cavalry incamped between the two Hills. In this Poſition, the Enemy not daring to moleſt our Rear, compoſed of four Regiments of Huſſars, of all the Croats and Pandours, (excepting General Bernclau's Corps) of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, and of the two Hungarian Regiments of Forgatſch and Eſterhaſi, nor to make any Motion with their Army, we ſet forward on our March, and incamped at Beinheim without any Moleſtation, excepting the Firing of the great Artillery at Fort Louis upon us, which however was at too great a Diſtance to do us Hurt.

The 22d we halted, and the Enemy came up to Biſchweiller. We had the Night before evacuated Druſenheim, and broke the Bridge which he had there over the Rhine.

On the 23d we heard that the Enemy was marching towards us, and ſeemed inclined to engage us. Our moſt advanced Poſts on the Right, conſiſting of a Company of Grenadiers of Bernclau, and 2000 Croats, commanded by the Major General Prince of Dourlach, had been already overthrown, the Croats having behaved ill, and having abandoned, through Negligence, their two Pieces of Cannon. At the ſame Time our advanced Poſts on the Left, compoſed of ſome Croats, and of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by General Count Daun, ſupported a furious Attack near the Village of Seſſenheim, and were at firſt put into ſuch Diſorder, that ſome Companies gave Way. But Count Daun leading on the two Hungarian Regiments with their Drums beating, and making a freſh Attack with his Grenadiers, repulſed the Enemy with conſiderable Execution, and maintained his Poſt till Midnight, when he was ordered to draw off towards the main Army; which he did in the beſt Order, and without loſing a ſingle Man in his Retreat. Theſe Skirmiſhes coſt us 522 Men killed and wounded, including 13 Officers. The Enemy's Loſs was much greater, and that was their laſt Attempt upon us.

In the mean while our Army was kept in Order of Battle from Four in the Afternoon till Eight, in the Plain under Roppenheim, whilſt all the Artillery and Baggage paſſed the Rhine upon two Bridges below Fort Louis; then followed the Cavalry of both Wings, then the Huſſars. To cover this March of the Horſe, the Infantry formed a long Square in the Plain of Beinheim, two Regiments from each Wing being detached to ſecure General Daun's Retreat. After the Cavalry, the Foot of both Wings paſſed, and all in the beſt Order, and with ſo little Diſturbance, that we did not hear a ſingle Piece fired; ſo far was the Enemy from pretending to give us any Moleſtation in our Paſſage. General Daun, who paſſed laſt, ordered the Bridges to be broken behind him. After that we burnt the Pontons, being of no farther Uſe, ſince our Orders to march to Bohemia, and not having any Place upon the Rhine where we could ſafely have kept them. It was Three in the Morning when the Rear Guard paſſed, and, though it was broad Day when all were over, yet we did not ſee a Man of the Enemy: And, upon the Whole, it was not poſſible that a Paſſage, over ſo great a River, ſhould be better executed, nor more ſucceſsful, all Circumſtances conſidered, ſince, excepting the Loſs above-mentioned, the whole Army got ſafely over the Rhine; and was ſo far from having done it with Fright and Precipitation, that the Enemies themſelves cannot pretend they have any Marks of ſuch a Retreat to produce, or that we left behind us ſo much as a Sutler's Cart.

Hague, September 4. We hear from the Empire, that M. Seckendorff and Noailles had both paſſed the Rhine with conſiderable Corps, and that ſome Palatine, Wirtemberg, and Heſſian Troops were in Motion to join them. The Prince of Holſtein Beek, who had the Government of Boiſleduc, being dead, their High-Mightineſſes have removed the Prince of Homburgh from Breda to Boiſleduc; General Ginkle from Bergen Opzoom to Breda; General Vander Duyn from Venlo to Bergen Opzoom; and conferred Venlo upon the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal. We hear from Berlin of the 29th of Auguſt, N. S. that they begin again there to talk of aſſembling an Army of 20 or 30,000 Men towards Magdebourg; and that the Regiments of Prince Leopold, Deſſau, and Ferdinand, which have been but a very little Time there, have received Orders to march, but that it was not known whether they were to join the King of Pruſſia, or to go to Magdebourg.

General Poſt-Office, London, July 12, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Oxford, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen and others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Poſt-Maſter at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Road to Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads, where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

General

General Post-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Post-Chaiſes between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen or others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

East India Houſe, Auguſt 31, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, that a General Court of the ſaid Company will be holden at this Houſe in Leadenhall-Street, on Wedneſday the 26th of September next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the ſame being a Quarterly Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Angleſea, who were on board at the taking a French Prize called the Felecité, that they may receive their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, at the Sign of the King's Arms on Great Tower Hill, on Saturday the 15th of September, 1744. And that the Shares of ſuch as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attorneys, at the ſaid Houſe, on the firſt Saturday in every Month for three Years after.

Advertiſements.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Patrick Ruſſell, of Cannon-ſtreet, London, Stationer, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Patrick Ruſſell hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 25th of September Inſtant.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gerrard Oldroyd, late of Ipſwich in the County of Suffolk, Tinplate-worker and Chapman, intend to meet on the 27th Day of this Inſtant September, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE under-mentioned Perſons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately paſſed for Relief of inſolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inſerted in this Paper, and are herein inſerted in Obedience to the ſaid Act.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the King's Bench Priſon in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Carlile, late of the Pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middleſex, Cork-cutter.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the Firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of Woodſtreet Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act made in the ſixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Iſaac Solomon, late of Camomile-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, Chapman, and Dealer.

The following Perſon being a Priſoner for Debt in the Common Goal in and for the County of Denbigh, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held at Denbigh in and for the County of Denbigh, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Arthur, late of Rhiwlaſs, in the Pariſh of Llanſilin,

N. B. If any Perſon in the foregoing Liſt of Priſoners ſhall find, on the Peruſal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, ſuch Error ſhall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1744.